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National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21*

Colombia

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I. Introduction

1. The present national report of the Republic of Colombia (hereinafter "the report") is part of the third cycle of the universal periodic review (UPR). The report was drafted in accordance with the guidelines contained in resolution 5/1 and decision 17/199 of the Human Rights Council.

2. The Government wishes to underline the importance of this mechanism in strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights and cooperation in this area at the global level. The Government reiterates its full commitment to the process and, hence, to the implementation of the recommendations and voluntary commitments assumed.

3. In recent years, Colombia has strengthened its institutional and legal frameworks with a view to protecting and guaranteeing human rights and responding appropriately to its obligations in this area.

4. The signing and progressive implementation of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace (hereinafter the "Peace Agreement") is a historic milestone. The Agreement provides the best guarantee for ensuring the effective exercise of people's rights and the principle of non-repetition.

II. Methodology and consultation process

5. The drafting of the report was coordinated by the Office of the Presidential Adviser for Human Rights and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the participation of relevant agencies.

6. The report was prepared through a consultation process involving actors at three levels: (i) national authorities were consulted through inter-agency information gathering meetings; (ii) local authorities, in particular governor's offices, were requested to provide written input on progress made and challenges faced in their respective regions; and (iii) civil society organizations were consulted through forums and electronically.

7. Five regional forums were held in the cities of Barranquilla, Bogotá, Bucaramanga, Cali and Medellín in November and December 2017. These consultations focused on the progress made, challenges remaining and action to be taken in the area of human rights in the light of the recommendations received in previous universal periodic review cycles.

8. The forums were attended by representatives of various sectors of civil society and organized with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Some of the advances and challenges identified during the consultations are described in the report and are also presented in detail in annex II.

III. Normative and institutional framework (Second cycle recommendations 116.7 and 116.8)

9. The Government, in accordance with its human rights commitments and its conviction that full observance of these rights will ensure a stable and lasting peace, decided to include in its National Development Plan for 2010–2014, "Prosperity for All", a chapter (chapter 5) entitled "Consolidating peace" (Act No. 1450/2011), and, in its National Development Plan for 2014–2018, "United for a New Country", the guidelines and strategies that set the nation's course in human rights over the next few years, with a view to consolidating peace, equity and better quality education.

10. In the period 2013–2017, legal provisions were adopted that have contributed to greater protection of the population. At the same time, institutional adjustments have resulted in better public services.

11. The Government works closely with civil society and the international community to consolidate an effective institutional framework and the foundations of a public policy

for the effective promotion and protection of human rights and inter-institutional coordination.

12. A notable example in this regard is the development of a comprehensive human rights and international humanitarian law policy, a tripartite process launched in 2010 and involving 9,000 civil society organizations. It concluded in 2013 with the publication of the document "From Violence to a Society of Rights: Proposal for a Comprehensive Human Rights Policy 2014–2034", which set out a road map and became the baseline for the development of plans, programmes, projects and actions aimed at ensuring the effective enjoyment of people's rights. Government bodies relied on inputs from this process to develop the National Strategy for Guaranteeing Human Rights 2014–2034.

13. Article 123 of the law enacting the 2014–2018 National Development Plan referenced the National Strategy for Guaranteeing Human Rights 2014–2034 with a view to the above-mentioned policy being implemented through the national human rights system at the national and local levels. To date, all of the country's departments have included the National Strategy's action lines in their development plans; 18 of the plans were prepared using a human rights-based approach. At the national level, the Strategy is being implemented as a matter of priority with the assistance of the bodies that make up the national human rights system.

14. The implementation of the Peace Agreement has promoted structural changes to the State apparatus and legal reforms that ensure better observance of human rights, as explained below.

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms (Second cycle recommendation 116.1)

15. Colombia is party to the main international human rights instruments (see annex I). During the reporting period, it acceded to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, with effect from 2014.

B. Cooperation with international mechanisms

16. Colombia is committed to honouring its obligations and is open to scrutiny. Accordingly, between 2013 and 2017, it submitted and/or presented 10 treaty body reports (see annex I).

17. Colombia is a member of the New York core group, which promoted the adoption by the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations of resolutions that were to lead to the establishment of the mandate of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

18. The Government, in turn, has received visits from delegates, commissioners and rapporteurs from the United Nations, the Organization of American States (the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights) and the International Criminal Court.[1] Particularly noteworthy are the visits made by the High Commissioner for Human Rights in July 2013 and September 2016 and the visit by the Secretary-General of the United Nations from 13 to 15 January 2018.

19. The Government appreciates the technical and financial cooperation received from OHCHR and the 22 United Nations agencies, funds and programmes with a presence in the country,[2] provided under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Colombia 2015–2019, and the cooperation received from the international community during the negotiation and implementation of the Peace Agreement with the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) (FARC). OHCHR has been present in Colombia for more than two decades and operates out of its 17 offices across the country (including 6 satellite offices) and its head office in Bogotá.[3]

IV. Promotion and protection of human rights

A. Peacebuilding (Second cycle recommendations 116.9, 116.10, 116.11, 116.12, 116.13, 116.14, 116.15, 117.1 and 117.7)

20. The Peace Agreement, which put an end to an armed conflict that lasted more than five decades, is one of the most important events in the nation's history. The laying down of arms by FARC was verified by the United Nations Mission, which subsequently disabled and destroyed all weapons of war, which will be used to build three commemorative monuments.

21. The Peace Agreement has led to a significant decline in indicators of violence. The homicide rate in 2017 was the lowest in 42 years (24 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants). The Government recognizes that the signing of the Peace Agreement is not peace in itself, but a necessary and definitive step towards building a more just and equitable society.

22. The Peace Agreement provided for the establishment of the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparations and Non-Repetition, the main aim of which is the satisfaction of the rights of the victims of the armed conflict.[4] The System, which was enacted under Legislative Act No. 01/2017, includes a judicial component, namely the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, and two non-judicial components, namely the Commission on Truth, Coexistence and Non-repetition and the Special Unit for the Search for Persons deemed as missing in the context of and due to the armed conflict.[5]

23. A committee was formed to select senior officials for the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparations and Non-Repetition.[6] The committee, through a public process, selected 51 judges (38 judges and 13 substitutes) for the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, 14 amici curiae, 11 members of the Commission on Truth, Coexistence and Non-repetition, the Director of the Special Unit for the Search for Persons deemed as missing in the context of and due to the armed conflict and the Director of the Investigation and Indictment Unit of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace. In total, 54 per cent of the persons selected by the committee were women, 9 per cent Afro-Colombians and 6 per cent indigenous persons; 54 per cent of those selected were from outside the capital city.

24. The Special Jurisdiction for Peace will operate for 10 years, with a further 5-year period to allow it to conclude its judicial activities. The judges were appointed in January 2018. The Commission on Truth, Coexistence and Non-repetition, which was established in December 2017, was created pursuant to Decree No. 588/17 and will operate for three years.[7]

25. In the view of civil society, the operational bodies established under the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparations and Non-Repetition provide an opportunity for the human rights of the victims of the armed conflict to be realized, even though the System is confronted by important challenges, such as the participation of civilian third parties and State agents.

26. As part of the comprehensive rural reform provided for in the Peace Agreement,[8] 1.400.000 hectares of land have been legalized and formalized, and more than 1,000,000 hectares have been transferred to the National Land Fund. The National Land Agency has awarded 22,483 vacant lots to as many families; 650,000 hectares have been handed over to ethnic groups; and US$ 22 million in subsidies have been allocated for the purchase of land and productive projects. Pursuant to the enactment of Decree No. 893/2017, which provides for the establishment regional development programmes, 16 such programmes are being developed for 170 priority municipalities.

27. The National Council for Peace, Reconciliation and Coexistence (Decree No. 885/2017) has been established, and the Political Opposition Statute has been approved by the Congress of the Republic (it is currently being reviewed by the Constitutional Court prior to its final adoption).

28. The commission established to monitor and verify the Peace Agreement, which is made up of representatives of the Government and FARC, is currently moving ahead with

the development of a framework plan on the implementation of the Peace Agreement with 10 and 15-year time frames.

29. The Government has demonstrated its full commitment to continuing the negotiations with the National Liberation Army that are under way in Quito, Ecuador. This armed group must also clearly signal its commitment.

1. Participation of women in the peace process (First cycle recommendation 15 and second cycle recommendations 117.2 and 117.6)

30. Women have played a key role in the peace process. Three women were appointed to take part in the round table discussions as government delegation plenipotentiaries.[9] In addition, a subcommittee on gender was established to ensure that a gender perspective was incorporated into all the debates and discussions relating to the design and implementation of all the agreements reached.

31. Vital contributions were made to the subcommittee's work by 16 leaders of women's organizations, 10 Colombian female experts on sexual violence, 36 women victims (part of a group of 60), the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community and female ex guerrillas from various parts of the world. Spaces were created for civil society participation, yielding a total of 7,172 contributions from more than 301 women's organizations. This resulted in a proposal to incorporate a gender perspective in the Framework Plan on the Implementation of the Peace Agreement.

32. In addition, two bodies — the Special High Level Body for Ethnic Peoples and the Special Body for Ensuring a Gender Perspective — were set up to monitor the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

33. In his report on conflict-related sexual violence, the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated that Colombia had "addressed gender concerns in a systematic manner that exemplifies the aims of the Security Council in resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008)".[10]

2. Humanitarian demining and mine risk education (First cycle voluntary commitments 8, 9 and 10. Second cycle recommendation 116.47)

34. The Government has strengthened its humanitarian demining policy, which has allowed 180 municipalities to be released (23 through clearance operations and 157 through information assessment) and humanitarian demining organizations to intervene in another 242 municipalities. As of December 2017, a total of 5,219,385 square metres of land had been released, and 5,699 devices had been destroyed or neutralized.[11] Operational demining capacity has been increased; there are currently 11 operators.[12]

35. According to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), between 1990 and 2017, 11,523 anti-personnel landmine victims were recorded nationwide (of whom 7,037 were members of the security forces and 4,486 were civilians),[13] with 2017 being the year with the least number of victims (50 victims: 16 members of the security forces and 34 civilians).

36. The following steps were taken in 2017 to improve care for mine victims: (i) measures were adopted relating to regular humanitarian assistance for victims of the armed conflict;[14] (ii) instructions were issued on the provision of health care and physical rehabilitation for victims;[15] (iii) reparation measures were made available;[16] and (iv) an information service for survivors of anti-personnel mines was developed and implemented.[17]

37. In order to strengthen care for child and adolescent victims of anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance, guidelines on comprehensive assistance were drawn up in 2016, together with an accompanying toolbox. This measure has benefited 186 child and adolescent direct victims, 77 families and communities and 30 public servants. Similarly, a road map has been developed with a view to restoring the rights of child and adolescent victims of the armed conflict and providing them with comprehensive care, support and reparation.

38. In terms of mine risk education, the following have been introduced: (i) a model for mine risk education in emergency situations, benefiting 7,018 persons (2014–2016); (ii) a model for mine risk education in educational settings, benefiting 1,702 persons (2014–2017); and (iii) a strategy for training indigenous leaders as multiplier agents of safe behaviour, benefiting 4,532 persons.

3. Prevention of the forced recruitment and use of children and adolescents (First cycle recommendations 19, 20 and 46 and second cycle recommendations 116.112, 116.113, 116.114, 116.115, 116.116, 116.117, 116.26 and 116.47)

39. As part of the implementation of the Peace Agreement, 135 adolescents and youth left the ranks of FARC; 124 enrolled on the Differential Life Path programme and 11 enrolled on a specialized programme run by the Colombian Family Welfare Institute. The aim of both programmes is to provide programme beneficiaries with State protection and ensure that their rights are restored in an appropriate and comprehensive manner. This is the first time in Colombia that agreements have been reached within the framework of a peace process on the separation of minors from an illegal armed group and the provision of support for them.

40. In her annual report of August 2017, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict highlighted the importance and primacy attached in the Peace Agreement to the rights of children and adolescents. She also emphasized the significant drop in the number of cases of child recruitment since the beginning of the peace talks.

41. The programme "My Future is today: creating environments of peace for children", which is designed to prevent the recruitment and use of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups, has been launched. The objective of the programme, which forms part of the implementation of the Peace Agreement and targets 500 villages in 166 post-conflict priority municipalities, is to develop and strengthen the capacities of around 27,000 children and adolescents between the ages of 12 and 18, approximately 15,000 families, as well as communities, schools and other institutions, with a view to collectively building environments that protect and ensure children's rights.

42. The Intersectoral Commission for the Prevention of the Recruitment and Use of and Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents by Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Criminal Groups, which was established in 2007, continues to develop strategies to guarantee rights and prevent violations in approximately 90 per cent of the country.

43. Colombia has a specialized programme for the restoration of the rights of child and adolescent victims of unlawful recruitment who have left illegal armed groups. Under this programme, 1,336 children and adolescents were provided with care between 2013 and 2017.

44. The Attorney General's Office has taken steps to investigate offences involving the unlawful recruitment of minors. Between 2012 and June 2017, 100 proceedings were opened, 106 indictments filed and 149 convictions handed down in cases concerning some 160 victims.

45. Pursuant to Act No. 975/2005, 4,900 cases of recruitment have been recorded, and 5,100 victims of recruitment offences have been included in the Justice and Peace Information System. Those indicted have confessed to more than 1,500 offences, and prosecutors have brought charges relating to more than 2,400 offences. Fifteen convictions have been handed down in cases concerning 353 offences and 1,250 victims of unlawful recruitment.

4. Reintegration and reincorporation (Second cycle recommendation 116.16)

46. Steps are being taken to ensure that the reintegration of former FARC members constitutes a genuine guarantee of non-repetition. More than 12,000 ex-combatants have begun their journey into civilian life. The transitional local zones have been transformed into "territorial spaces for training and reintegration".

47. The National Reintegration Council[18] has been established and operates 25 local reintegration councils as part of efforts to decentralize the process. Under early reintegration initiatives, programmes have been put in place to promote the use of banking services, the development of productive activities, affiliation to the health and pension system, school attendance and the training of human capital for employment.

48. A total of 59,761 persons belonging to illegal armed groups demobilized between 2003 and 2017. Seventy-six per cent of participants in the reintegration and/or reincorporation process remain within the law.[19]

5. Search for missing persons

49. The Peace Agreement provided for measures to facilitate the search for persons deemed missing. The Special Unit for the Search for Persons deemed as missing in the context of and due to the armed conflict was established pursuant to Decree No. 589/2017.

50. Pending the Special Unit's official entry into operation, two sets of temporary measures have been put in place: (i) immediate humanitarian measures (Joint Communiqué No. 062),[20] which have made it possible to undertake work in various cemeteries[21] and to exhume more than 600 bodies, 63 of which have been returned to their families; (ii) a process for contributing and gathering strictly humanitarian information, which was implemented with FARC members and will continue with the training of social organizations and members of the security forces.

6. Comprehensive victim support and reparation (First cycle voluntary commitment 38. Second-cycle recommendations 116.17, 116.18, 116.22, 116.23, 116.24 and 116.25)

51. According to the Single Register of Victims,[22] as of December 2017, the number of registered victims stood at 8,625,631,[23] including 4,271,327 men, 4,289,790 women and 2,472 persons who self-identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex. [24] Sixty-four per cent of the cases reported since the entry into force of the Victims and Land Restitution Act (hereinafter the "Victims Act") relate to events that occurred before 2012.

52. Following the implementation of the Victims Act, the Government has made progress in providing comprehensive reparation in five areas: satisfaction, rehabilitation, compensation, restitution and guarantees of non-repetition. In terms of individual reparations, the following are noteworthy:

- The award of compensation to 791,801 victims of various offences, covering 32 departments and 819 municipalities, including 7,775 women victims of sexual violence;
- The sending of a letter by the State to 150,059 victims recognizing their status and affirming their dignity;
- The implementation of a group emotional recovery strategy, with 138,471 participating victims — 102,172 women and 36,299 men;
- The provision of assistance in returning remains to 2,368 relatives of missing persons, in coordination with the Attorney-General's Office;
- The organization of workshops on the provision of comprehensive reparations through a differential and gender-sensitive approach, with the participation of more than 22,000 persons, including 3,328 children, 12,323 youth and adolescents, 2,296 women victims of sexual violence, 1,742 persons with disabilities and 2,474 older persons;
- The implementation of a strategy to provide individual reparations for women victims of sexual violence in the context of the armed conflict.

53. In terms of collective reparations, a total of 644 beneficiaries have been recognized (391 ethnic communities, 214 non-ethnic communities and 39 organizations and groups). The following advances should be noted:

- 127 beneficiaries have had collective reparations plans approved in 29 departments;
- A total of 57 prior consultation processes have been carried out with ethnic beneficiaries of collective reparations, of which 12 have been registered;[25]
- 14 processes have been initiated nationally,[26] and 9 processes concern women's groups;[27]
- 274 measures of satisfaction have been awarded, benefiting 113 beneficiaries;[28]
- 191 communities have benefited from the "interweaving strategy", which provides for community psychosocial support.

54. With regard to land restitution, 222,484 hectares of land have been returned, and judges have handed down 2,967 judgments benefiting 30,220 persons. In excess of US$ 24,621,878 have been invested in productive projects, benefiting more than 2,700 families. With regard to the restitution of land rights to ethnic communities, 43 cases have been registered and a further 66 are in process; 32 cases are before the courts; 26 protective measures have been ordered; and 6 restitution judgments have been handed down.

55. With regard to the policy on reparation for victims, the Government recognizes the challenges faced in terms of income generation, employment, compensation and the comprehensive implementation of collective reparation measures, but it considers that the Peace Agreement provides an opportunity to strengthen the policy.

7. Forced displacement (First cycle recommendations 36, 37, 38 and 40. First cycle voluntary commitment 34)

56. As of January 2018, 7,671,124 victims of forced displacement were recorded in the Single Register of Victims. In recent years, there has been a reduction in the number of persons who have been forcibly displaced. The State acknowledges, however, that displacements continue to occur in some of the country's regions as a result of actions by illegal groups; accordingly, it will continue to take the necessary measures to prevent and deal with this problem.

57. In terms of humanitarian assistance, as of December 2017, 6,686,360 transfers (from 2012 onwards) had been made totalling US$ 1,378,396,248. A total of 313,049 victims of forced displacement have received compensation, and approximately 180,000 victims have received assistance in their voluntary return or relocation process.

58. According to the Effective Enjoyment of Rights Survey carried out by the Victims Unit and the National Department of Statistics,[29] 78 per cent of displaced households currently live where they plan to rebuild their lives. Furthermore, the number of displaced households living in extreme poverty has fallen from 74 per cent to 33 per cent, while the number of such households living in general poverty has declined from 97 per cent to 63 per cent. In addition, 314,402 victims have overcome the situation of vulnerability caused by displacement.

8. Human rights education and culture (First-cycle voluntary commitment 51 and second cycle 121)

59. On the basis of the National Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law System and the National Strategy for Guaranteeing Human Rights 2014–2034, work has been carried out under the Peace Agreement to strengthen components of the national human rights policy, with special emphasis on human rights and peace education and culture. This work has focused on three areas: I. Developing teaching approaches and methods in the education system (Formal Education); II. Promoting education for work and human development (Non-Formal Education); III. Encouraging and implementing cultural development projects for social transformation (Informal). Work will continue on promoting and strengthening the National Human Rights Education Plan.

60. Work is ongoing under the National Human Rights System to place the human rights and peace education and culture component on the national agenda. Similarly, the cultural development component will be strengthened with a view to achieving the social transformation and cultural changes the country needs to move towards national reconciliation.

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life and integrity of the person (Second cycle recommendations 116.3 and 116.35)

61. The Government has adopted a public policy for the prevention of violations of the rights to life, integrity, liberty and security of persons, groups and communities, which provides for coordination among different entities so as to ensure the proper identification of risks and the adoption of measures of non-repetition (Decree No. 1581/2017).

62. Under Decree No. 2124/2017, regulations were issued for a prevention and warning system allowing for a rapid response to the presence, actions and/or activities of criminal organizations and to criminal acts or conduct that endanger the rights of the population and the implementation of the Peace Agreement. These regulations strengthen the Early Warning System.

2. Persons deprived of liberty

63. In the light of challenges facing the prison system, the following steps have been taken to formulate a coherent and preventive criminal policy: (i) the Penitentiary Code (Act No. 1709/2014) has been amended, strengthening a series of safeguards for persons deprived of liberty; (ii) Acts Nos. 1760/2015 and 1786/2016 have been adopted to rationalize and restrict the use of pretrial detention and Act No. 1826/2017 has been passed to relieve pressure on the judicial system; (iii) a prison policy has been promulgated (National Economic and Social Policy Council document No. 3828/2015); (iv) the National Prisons Institute has issued general regulations for places of detention incorporating a human rights-based approach (Resolution No. 6349/2016); and (v) the National Social Rehabilitation Plan has been launched.

64. The prison population under the management of the National Prisons Institute decreased from 120,914 in 2016 to 115,708 in September 2017, a drop of 5,206 individuals (or 4.3 per cent).

65. Regarding infrastructure, new and refurbished facilities containing 3,336 places were delivered in 2014 and 2015. It is projected that a total of 3,881 new places will be delivered in 2018, with expansion projects planned at three facilities. Despite these efforts, overcrowding continues to pose a challenge.

3. Trafficking in persons (Second cycle recommendations 116.58, 116.59, 116.60, 116.61, 116.62, 116.63, 116.64, 116.65 and 116.66. Second cycle voluntary commitment 125).

66. The National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2016–2018 (Decree No. 1036/2016) was adopted to combat this offence and to guarantee the human rights of victims, following a development process involving different anti-trafficking actors.[9]

67. The following steps have been taken for the prevention of trafficking in persons: (i) government officials, community leaders and educational professionals have been trained as multiplier agents for the prevention of trafficking; (ii) support has been provided to relevant departmental, municipal and district committees with a view to strengthening their ability to assist and protect potential victims of trafficking and to develop and implement action plans in accordance with the National Strategy; and (iv) bilateral and regional cooperation mechanisms have been developed to reinforce the comprehensive approach to combating trafficking in persons. In addition, between 2012 and 2015, Colombia signed eight memorandums of understanding, with Ecuador, Chile, Argentina, Honduras, El Salvador, Paraguay, Costa Rica and Peru, respectively.

68. Between 2013 and 2017, investigations into the offence of trafficking resulted in 118 initial charges, 95 indictments and 55 convictions.

4. Human rights defenders and social leaders (First cycle recommendation 52 and second cycle recommendations 116.6, 116.19, 116.20, 116.21, 116.73, 116.74, 116.75, 116.76, 116.77, 116.78, 116.79, 116.80, 116.81, 116.82, 116.83 and 116.85. First cycle voluntary commitments 48, 50 and 51)

69. The Government reiterates its appreciation of human rights defenders' work in demanding rights and consolidating democracy and it maintains a permanent dialogue with them. At the same time, it shares the concern expressed by the international community and by participants in the national dialogue regarding attacks against human rights defenders.

70. The institutional framework for protecting human rights defenders and safeguarding their activities was strengthened through the establishment of the following bodies: an elite corps of the National Police, a specialized subdirectorate of the National Protection Unit, a special investigation unit of the Attorney General's Office responsible for dismantling criminal organizations and enterprises (Decree No. 898/2017), and a unified command post.[31]

71. Furthermore, the National Commission on Security Guarantees (Decree No. 154/2017), headed by the President of the Republic, was established within the framework of the Peace Agreement with a mandate to design and follow up on public policy on the dismantling of criminal organizations and enterprises that threaten human rights defenders; it has met on five occasions. It includes a national subcommission on security guarantees, an operational body headed by the Vice-President of the Republic, which has convened on 13 occasions.

72. In 2016 and 2017, there were 144 murders of human rights defenders.[32] A total of 103 persons have been arrested for those crimes, and progress has been made (including the identification of the alleged perpetrators and the issuance of arrest warrants) in 50 per cent of the cases under investigation. The Attorney General's Office has adopted a directive incorporating international models and practices for the investigation and prosecution of crimes against human rights defenders, which was drafted with the support of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

73. Colombia has a prevention and protection programme for victims of the armed conflict, human rights defenders, journalists, trade union leaders, land claimants and leaders of political groups, particularly opposition groups. In 2017, more than US$ 137 million were invested for the protection of 5,789 beneficiaries. The programme incorporates an ethnic and gender approach in the implementation of measures and provides for the creation of a road map for the collective protection of groups and communities (Decree No. 2078/2017).

5. Freedom of association (First cycle recommendation 54 and second cycle recommendation 116.84)

74. The Government guarantees freedom of association and has undertaken efforts to support the exercise of this right, including the creation of forums for dialogue such as (i) the Inter-Agency Commission for Workers' Human Rights[33] and (ii) the Special Committee for the Handling of Conflicts referred to the International Labour Organization.[34]

75. A standing committee on collective reparations for the trade union movement has been established (Decree No. 624/2016). In 2017, protection measures were afforded to more than 400 trade union leaders, and, between 2011 and 2017, 407 convictions were handed down for murders of trade unionists.

76. The number of murders of trade union leaders in Colombia has fallen by 51 per cent as a result of the efforts undertaken.

6. Access to justice and judicial independence (First cycle recommendations 14 and 28; second cycle recommendations 115.5, 115.6, 116.67, 116.69, 116.70, 116.71, 116.72, 117.7, 117.8. Second cycle voluntary commitment 120)

77. The Government takes note of the issues raised by civil society regarding the challenges still faced in making progress with the investigation and successful prosecution of human rights violations cases; however, it has already adopted strategies — mentioned in this report — that have enabled progress to be made in the prosecution of crimes committed against human rights defenders, trade unionists, women and children and adolescents.

78. Programmes have been adopted to strengthen justice, citizens' access to justice and the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to support processes designed to promote peaceful coexistence. These include: (i) the National Programme of Justice Houses and Citizen Coexistence,[35] under which 108 Justice Houses (*Casas de Justicia*) and 37 Citizen Coexistence Centres have been established in 29 departments; (ii) the National Justice in Equity Programme,[36] which has resulted in the appointment of 8,424 conciliators in 246 municipalities and 29 departments; (iii) the National Programme for Conciliation in Law and Arbitration,[37] which has led to the establishment of 388 conciliation centres and 121 arbitration centres; and (iv) Local Justice Systems,[38] a programme which in 2017 benefited 134 priority municipalities through the holding of 83 access-to-justice days at which 15,437 people received assistance and 8,562 cases were processed.

79. Between August 2012 and October 2017, a mobile unit providing support and guidance to victims of the armed conflict[39] visited 314 municipalities in 26 departments. It held 347 sessions and assisted about 90,000 people affected by the armed conflict.[40]

80. The Government has implemented the RedConstruyendo strategy to facilitate women's access to justice. To this end, the following steps were taken between August 2013 and October 2017:

- 25 awareness days were held in 14 departments with the participation of 1,411 women victims; 1,213 statements were taken and 1,251 complaints filed. These events were attended by recipients of collective reparations, namely the Women's Popular Organization and the National Association of Rural and Indigenous Women of Colombia.
- Nineteen psychosocial support circles were held in Tumaco, Barranquilla, Quibdó and Pasto, with the participation of approximately 100 members of the public with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities who had been the victims of sexual violence during the armed conflict.[41]
- Between 2016 and 2017, four access to justice processes were implemented in Quibdó, Villavicencio, Barranquilla and Tumaco, which benefited 181 people and resulted in 101 complaints being filed and 82 statements taken.

81. In accordance with article 221 of the Constitution, all acts committed by members of the armed forces or the National Police must be referred to the military criminal justice system, provided that they relate to an action, operation or procedure performed in the context of armed conflict; however, acts of such seriousness that they have no causal link with military or police service, such as gross human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law, must be referred to the ordinary courts.

7. Security and combating organized armed groups (First cycle recommendations 17 and 35; second cycle recommendations 116.32, 116.33, 116.34 and 116.45)

82. The Government has intensified its strategy for combating organized armed groups by locating and neutralizing their main ringleaders, attacking their mobility and supply corridors and areas of illicit crops and reducing their influence. Notwithstanding the challenges that persist in the dismantling of these groups, 22,036 of their members have been killed, injured or captured since August 2014.

83. The Attorney General's Office, as part of its strategy for dismantling criminal structures, has set up the Inter-Institutional Coordination Mechanism to Combat Organized

Crime[42] and the Organized Crime Joint Forces Unit.[43] As a result of investigations and prosecutions undertaken, 1,666 convictions have been handed down to members of organized armed and criminal groups. During the first half of 2017, charges were laid against 114 members of organized armed groups[44] and 38 members of organized crime groups.[45]

84. Furthermore, the armed forces are implementing the Strategic Military Plan for Stabilization and Consolidation "Victory", which aims to deliver favourable security conditions for a stable and lasting peace, while the National Police has launched its Institutional Strategic Plan: Safe and Peaceful Communities 2015–2018 to improve citizen and public security in urban and rural areas.

8. Right to equality and non-discrimination

(a) Women (Second cycle recommendations 115.2, 116.39, 116.40, 116.42, 116.49, 116.50, 116.51, 116.52, 116.53, 116.54, 116.55, 116.56, 116.57, 117.5 and 117.6; First cycle voluntary commitments 40, 41 and 42)

85. The following progress has been achieved in terms of women's inclusion and improvements in their living conditions: the adoption of the National Public Policy on Gender Equity for Women and the Comprehensive Plan to Guarantee Women a Life Free from Violence (National Economic and Social Policy Council document No. 161) and the formulation of public policy guidelines to prevent risks and to protect and safeguard the rights of women victims of the armed conflict (National Economic and Social Policy Council document No. 3784 of 2013).

86. National Economic and Social Policy Council documents Nos. 161 and 3784 are being evaluated through a participation mechanism that enables women's and women victims' organizations to propose updates to these public policy instruments and make suggestions for strengthening them on the ground. A total of 221 women from various organizations have attended 13 regional workshops and 1 national workshop and a further 168 women from different regions have met in five cities to document their experiences as victims of the armed conflict.

87. The legal framework for the protection of women's rights has been strengthened by the enactment of:

- Decree No. 1480/2014, which establishes 25 May as the national day for the dignity of women victims of sexual violence in the armed conflict.
- Act No. 1719/2014, which sets out measures to ensure access to justice for victims of sexual violence, particularly sexual violence during the armed conflict.
- Act No. 1761/2015, which establishes femicide as a separate offence.
- Act No. 1773/2016, which provides for the comprehensive care of victims of acid or chemical agent attacks and adds an article to Act No. 599/2000.

88. In its Strategic Plan for 2016–2020, the Attorney General's Office has made combating murder, sexual violence and domestic violence an investigative and judicial priority. It has developed a protocol for the investigation and prosecution of sexual violence cases (Resolution No. 1774/2016) that encourages victims' participation in the prosecution process and provides tools to overcome barriers in that regard. A differentiated, ethnic and human rights approach has been incorporated into its protection programme (Resolution No. 1006/2016).

89. With regard to the investigation and prosecution of sexual violence, the Attorney General's Office indicates that the charge rate for reported sexual offences increased from 19.7 per cent in the period July 2015–June 2016 to 21.7 per cent in July 2016–June 2017 — its highest ever level. In 2017, charges were brought in 6.9 per cent of cases, a figure that remained largely unchanged from 2016 (6.8 per cent). The conviction rate (the number of convictions per 100 charges) was 42.3 per cent in 2017. The percentage of reported sexual offences that resulted in convictions rose from 8.7 per cent in 2016 to 9.2 per cent in 2017.

(b) Ethnic groups (Second cycle recommendations 116.105, 116.106, 116.109, 116.110, 116.111 and 116.119; First cycle voluntary commitments 28, 29, 30 and 31)

90. Colombia is a multi-ethnic, multicultural and multilingual State, in which 14.06 per cent of the population claims to belong to an ethnic group. This includes 10.62 per cent of the population that self-identifies as Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal or Palenquero, 3.43 per cent that belongs to one of the 102 indigenous peoples and 0.01 per cent that belongs to the Roma people. The country's linguistic wealth is enhanced by the presence of 68 native languages.

91. Although civil society considers that difficulties remain in giving effect to the right to prior consultation, the Government has established forums for dialogue and consultation with ethnic groups. Notably, a consultation process was carried out prior to the publication of the current National Development Plan, and an ethnic approach was incorporated into the Peace Agreement.

(i) Indigenous communities

92. The Government has drafted 41 ethnic protection plans, using a methodological road map adapted to the characteristics of each indigenous people.

93. To ensure the effective enjoyment of the collective rights of indigenous peoples and the individual rights of their members, the Government has strengthened the legal order by issuing the following regulations:

- Decree No. 1953/2014, providing for the creation of a regime for the functioning of indigenous territories in accordance with indigenous peoples' own systems.
- Decree No. 2719/2014, defining the procedure whereby indigenous reserves are able to benefit from the direct use of the resources available through the special allowance under the General Participation System.
- Decree No. 2333/2014, establishing mechanisms for the effective protection and legal security of land and territories traditionally and/or ancestrally occupied or owned by indigenous peoples.

(ii) Afrodescendent, Black, Raizal and Palenquero communities

94. In 2017, technical assistance on issues of governance, legislation, leadership, human rights and ethnic rights was provided as part of prevention and rights protection efforts to 83 communities, 58 grass-roots organizations and 25 Afro-Colombian community councils. About 13 socioeconomic characterization plans have been drawn up for different community councils.

95. The Government is committed to the effective implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent. It promoted the proclamation of the Decade in multilateral forums and worked on the drafting of the Plan of Action for the Decade for Persons of African Descent in the Americas, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in June 2016. Moreover, in October 2015 Colombia participated in the preparation of a draft resolution and a plan of action for the decade at the request of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, which was adopted at the first Regional Conference on the International Decade for People of African Descent, held in Brasilia in December 2015.

96. The Government seeks to recognize the cultural manifestations and identities of Afro-Colombian, Black, Raizal and Palenquero communities. One of the most successful activities was the declaration of May as Afro-Colombian month, highlighting Colombians' African heritage while fostering opportunities for dialogue and interaction between citizens, communities, social organizations and academia.

(c) Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (First cycle recommendation 8 and second cycle recommendations 116.43 and 117.4)

97. Colombia has made progress in protecting and guaranteeing the human rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community and of persons with diverse

sexual orientations and gender identities; nevertheless, the Government recognizes the challenges that exist in fully guaranteeing the right to equality and non-discrimination.

98. The Constitutional Court issued decisions approving equal marriage (Decision SU-214/2016) and adoption by same-sex couples (Decision C-683/2015). The Government issued Decree No. 1227/2015, which regulates citizens' access to identity documents in accordance with their identity construction.

99. Medical procedures for the purpose of body modification are legally protected under the right to health, and the Government is moving forward with the joint drafting of a road map for the humane care of transgender persons, in the light of the challenges that they face in terms of access to services.

100. Awareness-raising and capacity-building initiatives are under way to promote recognition of the rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, including workshops for administrative staff, guards, warders and (male and female) inmates in prisons throughout the country.

(d) Children, adolescents and young people (First cycle recommendation 47 and second cycle recommendations 116.29, 116.31 and 116.52)

101. Colombia has a comprehensive national strategy for early childhood, entitled "From Birth for Life" (Act No. 1804/2016), which, thanks to an investment of more than US$ 5,276,116,780, has enabled assistance to be provided to some 1.2 million children in the areas of quality preschool education, health, nutrition, protection and care.

102. In 2016, the rate of child labour stood at 7.8 per cent, a five-year low. The Government is implementing programmes to restore the rights of children and adolescents in situations of child labour; as of 30 September 2017, 3,803 children and adolescents involved in child labour had entered the process. During 2014 and 2015, a pilot project for the prevention of child labour in the small-scale mining sector was implemented with the aim of preventing and reducing child labour in the departments of Chocó, Antioquia and Bolívar. Since 2016, a procedure has been in place for the reporting of cases of non-compliance, threats and violations of the rights of children and adolescents.

103. In 2016, the Government adopted the Youth Citizenship Statute to promote the civic and political participation of young people. The Committee of Youth Parliamentarians was created in Congress, where dozens of young people took part in two public hearings to scrutinize efforts to raise awareness of the Pro-Youth Act and the post-conflict role of young people, respectively.

(e) Older persons

104. In 2006, the National Policy on Ageing and Old Age was introduced to improve the living conditions of older persons. Under a social protection programme for older persons known as "Colombia Mayor", the Government provides bimonthly grants to cover the basic needs and improve the quality of life of more than 1,400,000 vulnerable Colombians. The programme is expected to achieve universal coverage by 2018 through the inclusion of 600,000 people who meet the admission requirements.

105. "Colombia Mayor" has also had an impact on poverty reduction, as shown by the 20.6 per cent decrease in rural poverty measured by the indicator of unmet basic needs and the 6 per cent decrease in the proportion of beneficiaries who had stopped eating because they could not afford food; a decrease that was even greater among women (9.3 per cent).

106. In the areas most affected by the conflict, coverage has been expanded in 43 municipalities in 16 departments, benefiting a total of 23,981 older persons.

(f) Persons with disabilities (Second cycle recommendation 116.104)

107. According to the 2005 census, there were 2,624,898 persons with permanent disabilities, representing 6.3 per cent of the total population. The Government has enacted specific legislation to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Statutory

Act No. 1618/2013), including provisions to guarantee the full exercise of their rights. Act No. 1752/2015 criminalizes discrimination against persons with disabilities.

108. In 2016, the National Council on Disability made progress in the design of an intersectoral road map for persons with disabilities, which aims to include them in social programmes, taking their age and type of disability into account.

109. The Government issued a guide on support for persons with disabilities in accessing justice, intended to provide justice officials with tools to ensure that they act in a way that enables persons with disabilities to fully enjoy their rights and to provide persons with disabilities, their families and support networks with information about the assistance that the justice system must provide.

110. Further significant progress includes the issuance of Decree No. 2011/2017, which establishes percentages for the employment of persons with disabilities in the public sector, and Resolution No. 1904/2017, which provides for regulations to ensure that persons with disabilities have access, on the basis of a differentiated approach, to appropriate and adequate information about their sexual and reproductive rights and that the General Health and Social Security System provides the support, reasonable accommodations and safeguards needed to allow informed decisions to be taken in respect of those rights.

C. Economic, social and cultural rights (First cycle recommendation 65 and second cycle recommendations 116.28 and 116.91)

1. Reduction of poverty and extreme poverty (First cycle recommendations 32, 53, 63 and 64; second cycle recommendations 116.86, 116.87, 116.88, 116.89, 116.90, 116.92, 116.93, 116.95 and 116.108. First cycle voluntary commitments 32 and 53)

111. Colombia has achieved large reductions in both income poverty and multidimensional poverty. Between 2010 and 2016, 4.3 million people escaped income poverty (which affected 37.2 per cent of the population in 2010 and 28 per cent in 2016), while 2.3 million people ceased to be extremely poor (those in a situation of extreme poverty accounted for 12.3 per cent of the population in 2010 and 8.5 per cent in 2016); 5.1 million people overcame poverty in all its dimensions (30.4 per cent of the population in 2010 compared to 17.8 per cent in 2016). Since 2010, 1.5 million rural Colombians have emerged from monetary poverty and 1.1 million from extreme poverty.

112. To defeat poverty, the Government has pursued action lines relating to conditional cash transfers, productive inclusion and social infrastructure. Moreover, to strengthen its activities in support of the most vulnerable communities, it passed Act No. 1785/2016, known as the United Act, creating the Network for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty.

113. In the area of conditional cash transfers, the Government is implementing the More Families in Action programme, which provides financial support for food, health and education. With an investment of US$ 4,572,634,540, the programme has benefited 2.5 million families and nearly 4.5 million children and adolescents. At present, it covers 60 indigenous peoples. The Government is also implementing the Youth in Action Programme, benefiting 387,000 young people who have received support for higher education, with an investment that will exceed US$ 457,263,454 in 2018.

114. In terms of productive inclusion, which seeks to enhance the productive potential of vulnerable populations, the Government is implementing strategies on: (i) entrepreneurship, benefiting more than 276,000 Colombians; (ii) employability, under which 159,566 people have been integrated into the labour market, and (iii) comprehensive rural action, through the Families on their Land programme, which contributes to the socioeconomic stabilization of victims of forced displacement and has benefited 62,000 families, and the Iraca programme, which promotes the development of vulnerable ethnic communities through income-generating activities and has assisted more than 31,000 households; and (iv) food security (through the rural and ethnic components of the Food Security Network Programme), benefiting 380,000 households. Together, these programmes have benefited people in 609 municipalities in all 32 departments.

115. In the area of social and community infrastructure designed to improve people's quality of life through healthy environments, 3,750 projects, including child development centres, parks and sports facilities, have been funded with an investment of US$ 1,512,486,810.

2. Right to education (Second cycle recommendations 116.99, 116.100, 116.101, 116.102, 116.103 and 116.20. First cycle voluntary commitments 54, 55, 56 and 57)

116. Thanks to the implementation in 2011 of a policy of free education in State educational institutions, from the final year of preschool to the eleventh grade, basic education coverage (preschool, primary and lower secondary) is now 100 per cent. Coverage at the higher secondary level increased by 1.67 percentage points between 2015 and 2016, from 77.81 per cent to 79.48 per cent, while the urban-rural gap in net coverage narrowed by 2.13 percentage points between 2012 and 2016.

117. To reduce school dropout, the Government has implemented a school meals programme;[46] at the end of 2017, 6 million meals were provided daily in the country's educational institutions.

118. The following measures have been adopted to improve the quality of basic education: (i) the full-day schedule, which was introduced in 2015 and has benefited more than 512,000 children in 1,107 State educational institutions; (ii) the National Educational Infrastructure Plan, under which 4,468 new classrooms have been delivered and 1,245 classrooms improved, with an investment of US$ 455,199,789, and (iii) the Grants for Teaching Excellence programme,[47] under which 7,110 grants for teacher training were awarded between 2015 and 2017.

119. Higher education coverage expanded from 37.1 per cent in 2010 to 51.5 per cent in 2016. The Government implemented the "Ser Pilo Paga" programme[48] to provide more equitable access to higher education for young people from low-income backgrounds, benefiting 31,976 students[49] between 2015 and 2017.

120. The National Literacy Programme is being implemented. In 2016, Colombia achieved the lowest illiteracy rate in its history: 5.35 per cent of the population aged 15 years and over. For the 15–24 age group, the illiteracy rate dropped from 1.73 per cent in 2013 to 1.33 per cent in 2016.

121. In order to meet the education needs of ethnic groups, the Government has: (i) devised and implemented group-specific and intercultural ethno-educational projects; between 2007 and 2017, about 292 contracts were signed with indigenous organizations, covering 93 of the country's 103 indigenous peoples; 13 projects were also concluded with Afrodescendent, Black, Raizal and Palanquero communities, benefiting approximately 715 teachers and more than 20,248 students from 17 schools in the departments of Chocó, Nariño and La Guajira; (ii) issued Decree No. 1953/2014 on the administration of the special indigenous education system; (iii) held workshops on the introduction of Afro-Colombian studies in certified regional education authorities,[50] benefiting 203,985 students and 3,323 teachers in 1,216 State educational institutions; and (iv) issued Decree No. 1862/2017, on free educational services for children and adolescents from indigenous communities.

122. Decree No. 1421/2017 regulates the provision of education for persons with disabilities within the framework of inclusive education. The national system for school socialization has been in place since 2013.[51]

3. Right to health (Second cycle recommendation 116.97. First cycle voluntary commitments 59, 62 and 64)

123. The Government continues to take measures to ensure access to quality health services. The Statutory Act on Health (Act No. 1751/2015) enshrines health as an autonomous fundamental right and establishes protection mechanisms.

124. In 2017, 95 per cent of the population had health-care coverage. As of December 2017, 22 million Colombians were enrolled in the subsidized health plan and an equal

number in the contributory regime. In 2016, the sum of US$ 25,079,477 was allocated to health infrastructure and equipment.

125. Progress has been made in implementing the Comprehensive Health-care Model, which incorporates a differentiated approach in order to be able to respond to local realities. At the end of 2017, the department of Guainía, where the Model is being piloted, reported an improvement in its health indicators, including zero maternal deaths and one of the lowest rates of perinatal and late neonatal mortality in the country. Furthermore, a community-based, comprehensive health-care and nutrition programme has been launched in priority municipalities.

126. Vaccination coverage remains above 90 per cent; the country's free vaccination scheme has been recognized as one of the most comprehensive and modern in Latin America.

127. The maternal mortality rate declined from 71.64 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 51.3 in 2016. Infant mortality dropped from 12.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010 to 11.1 in 2016. The rate of teenage pregnancy decreased from 19.5 per cent in 2010 to 17.4 per cent in 2015. In 2016, maternity leave was extended from 14 to 18 weeks.

4. Right to housing, drinking water and basic sanitation

128. Colombia has a housing policy that meets the housing needs of the population through the use of financial instruments that are designed according to household income level. The first phase of the Government's free housing programme delivered 100,000 homes, with a further 30,000 planned for the second phase, which is currently under way. Between 2010 and 2017, construction commenced on nearly 875,000 homes (including those that are part of the free housing programme), with the Government providing subsidized financing or co-financing for their acquisition. As a result, households faced less onerous requirements in terms of the savings required to purchase a home, while their monthly loan repayments were up to 40 per cent lower. In 2016, the Government issued National Economic and Social Policy Council document No. 3869, updating its urban housing policy and expanding the target population of the "My House Now" programme.

129. In the area of rural housing, the Government issued Decree No. 890/2017, containing provisions for the formulation of the National Plan for the Construction and Improvement of Rural Social Housing. The housing subsidy granted under the Rural Social Housing Programme has risen by 129 per cent.[52] Between 2010 and 2017, a total of 123,637 rural social housing subsidies were granted in 948 municipalities in 31 departments, while 85,811 housing solutions were delivered in the countryside: 64 per cent were new homes, 24 per cent repairs of homes damaged in winter flooding and 12 per cent home improvements.

130. As a result of these measures, more than 13,000 displaced families have received housing since 2010; 60 per cent of the 100,000 homes built under the free housing programme have been allocated to victims of the conflict.

131. Between 2011 and 2016, about 6.3 million people gained access to a piped water supply and 7 million to sewerage, while almost 5.1 million Colombians have benefited from projects to improve the quality and continuity of the piped water supply. The issuance of Decree No. 1898/2016, regulating the use of alternative sewerage and drinking water solutions tailored to the needs of rural communities, allowed the Government to fund these services.

5. Right to work (Second cycle recommendation 116.41)

132. In December 2017, the unemployment rate remained in single digits at 8.6 per cent; 22,649,000 persons were in work. Rural unemployment stood at 4.3 per cent, its lowest level since 2001.

133. In recent years women's participation in the labour market has increased, and, in 2016, stood at 54.5 per cent. The participation gap between women and men has been closing steadily, falling from 26.6 per cent in 2001 to 20.4 per cent in 2013. In 2017, the share of women in managerial posts in the civil service increased, so that they held 41 per

cent of posts at the most senior decision-making level and 45 per cent of posts at other decision-making levels.

134. Measures have been adopted to promote women's employment, including: (i) the programme of comprehensive rural and urban employment paths for victims of the armed conflict, which aims to improve victims' employability and encourage them to enter self-employment, it being estimated that 49.6 per cent of participants will be women; (ii) Act No. 1788/2016, establishing a service bonus for domestic workers that will benefit more than 725,000 people, of whom 95 per cent are women; (iii) the roll-out of the EQUIPARES seal of employment equity, leading 56 companies to adapt their staff selection processes by incorporating a gender perspective; (iv) the establishment of a subcommittee on gender within the Standing Committee on the Coordination of Wages and Employment Policy (Resolution No. 758/2016); and (v) the design of a gender equitable labour-market inclusion strategy by the Public Employment Service.

135. Act No. 1780/2016 was passed in order to boost job creation for young people. Youth unemployment dropped from 19.9 per cent in 2010 to 15.9 per cent in 2016. The Government launched the "40,000 First Jobs" Programme, which surpassed its target by placing more than 46,000 young people in work, with funding in excess of US$ 105,522,336.

6. Environment

136. Environmental protection and sustainable development are a priority. To ensure the conservation of biodiversity, the Government has implemented the following strategies: (i) the delimitation of 30 out of 37 *páramo* upland areas, covering 2,054,202 hectares; (ii) the addition of 9 Ramsar sites, measuring about 992,029 hectares, to the 28.8 million hectares protected by the National System of Protected Areas; (iii) the prioritization of the restoration and recovery of degraded ecosystems, which permitted the restoration of 588,000 hectares by 2017; and (iv) the development of the Comprehensive Strategy for Deforestation Control, which includes the National Forestry Information System.

137. Act No. 1844/2017, approving the Paris Agreement, was unanimously adopted by Congress and is currently being reviewed by the Constitutional Court, a preliminary step to ratification of the treaty. In June 2017, the Government launched a national climate change policy which aims to incorporate climate change management into public and private decision-making with a view to progressing along a climate-resilient, low-carbon development path.

7. Policy on combating illicit drugs (second cycle recommendation 116.37)

138. The Government's drug policy [53] has been reviewed in the light of emerging problems and the commitments made at the 2016 special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem. As a result of this process, strategic goals were developed to ensure that policy includes public health and human rights-based approaches.

139. The policy aims to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous and Afro-Colombian rural communities that are linked to illicit crop cultivation. With that goal in mind, a new institutional architecture — composed of the Directorate for the Substitution of Illicit Crops of the High-level Presidential Advisory Office for the Post-Conflict, the Regional Renewal Agency and the National Land Agency — was established in 2016 to help transform the rural sector and develop territories affected by illicit crops.

140. Under the framework of the Peace Agreement, the Government issued Decree No. 896/2017, creating the Comprehensive National Programme for the Substitution of Illicit Crops, which has benefited 7,500 families and led to the substitution of 6,300 hectares of crops. Thirty-four collective agreements, with regional, departmental (Putumayo) or municipal scope, have been signed. These agreements covered 76,991 households controlling 76,065 hectares of coca. During 2016, tenure over 755 plots of land was formalized under the "Formalize to Substitute" programme, while between 2013 and 2016, 10,859 households received assistance under the Alternative Development Programme.

8. Human rights and business (Second cycle recommendation 116.36)

141. In December 2015, the Government adopted the National Plan on Business and Human Rights, with Colombia becoming the first non-European country to have a public policy in this area. The Plan was developed with the participation of businesses and civil society organizations and the support of the international community, and includes guidelines and actions that incorporate a local approach and a commitment to peacebuilding.

142. To implement the Plan, two governance bodies were established: an inter-institutional working group, with the participation of more than 20 State bodies, and an advisory commission including representatives of civil society organizations, businesses and the international community.

143. The Plan places special emphasis on human rights due diligence. Existing multi-stakeholder initiatives on human rights and corporate due diligence, notably the Colombia Guidelines on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (*Guías Colombia*) and the Mining and Energy Committee on Security and Human Rights, have been strengthened, prioritizing actions undertaken with coal mining companies. A strategy has been launched to carry out activities with agriculture businesses to identify risks to human rights, particularly those of children and adolescents.

144. The Government continues to promote the adoption of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and collaboration between the State, businesses and civil society organizations within that process.

V. Follow-up to recommendations or voluntary commitments made by Colombia during the first and second cycles

145. The Government has established a follow-up mechanism within the framework of its National Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law System, thus fulfilling voluntary commitment 126 made during the second cycle of the universal periodic review. In order to facilitate the implementation of recommendations and voluntary commitments, the National Strategy for the Guarantee of Human Rights action lines correspond to some of the recommendations and voluntary commitments made in the framework of the universal periodic review, as well as recommendations received under other procedures of the United Nations or the Organization of American States.

VI. National initiatives and commitments

146. Colombia recognizes the importance of the universal periodic review, which through direct and open dialogue between the States parties, contributes to respect for human rights and the safeguarding of those rights. Accordingly, the Government remains committed to addressing challenges in this area, taking the recommendations made in the different cycles as its reference point. The National Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law System will continue to follow up on voluntary commitments and/or recommendations in order to ensure the coordinated response of the State.

VII. Expectations as regards technical assistance

147. The Government recognizes the efforts undertaken by the international community to strengthen human rights in Colombia through technical and financial assistance. At the present time, as the country takes decisive steps to implement the Peace Agreement and reinforce actions to respect, guarantee and promote human rights, it is crucial that it can continue to rely on cooperation to tackle the remaining challenges.

148. It is necessary that future multilateral cooperation instruments, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the country programme frameworks of the various agencies of the United Nations system continue the practice of mainstreaming the

promotion of human rights. The Government encourages all multilateral cooperation actions that contribute to the elimination of all forms of discrimination or exclusion.

149. The Government urges the United Nations human rights system to continue to mobilize and coordinate an effective humanitarian response by international actors within the framework of humanitarian principles and in line with national policies and in cooperation with relevant institutions.

150. As it has stated previously, the Government of Colombia is willing to share its best practices with other States, including in areas such as business and human rights, the National Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law System, and peacebuilding.

Notes

[1] Visita de la Alta Comisionada de las Naciones Unidas, Navanethem Pillay, 15-19 de julio de 2013; visita de la Relatora sobre los derechos de las personas lesbianas, gays, bisexuales, trans e intersex (LGTBI) y de las mujeres de la CIDH, Tracy Robinson, del 29 de septiembre al 3 de octubre de 2014; visita de la Oficina de la Fiscal de la Corte Penal Internacional, 2-13 de febrero de 2015, en el marco del examen preliminar adelantado por dicha Oficina respecto de Colombia; visita de la Representante Especial del Secretario General de Naciones Unidas sobre violencia sexual en los conflictos armados, Zainab Bangura, del 27 de febrero al 3 de marzo de 2015; visita de la Alta Comisionada Adjunta de las Naciones Unidas para los DDHH, Flavia Pansieri, 14-21 de abril de 2015; visita de trabajo del Comisionado de la CIDH, José de Jesús Orozco Henriquez, Relator de país para Colombia, 4-6 de mayo de 2015; visita oficial de la Comisionada de la CIDH Rose-Marie Belle Antoine, 10-13 de agosto de 2015; visita oficial de los Comisionados de la CIDH Felipe Gonzalez, Relator de país para Venezuela y Relator sobre los Derechos de los Migrantes, y José de Jesús Orozco Henriquez, Relator de país para Colombia, 10-12 de septiembre de 2015; visita académica del Relator Especial de la CIDH para la Libertad de Expresión, Sr. Edison Lanza, 18-21 de mayo de 2016; visita de trabajo del Comisionado de la CIDH, José de Jesús Orozco Henriquez, Relator de país para Colombia, 23-24 de junio de 2016; visita del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los DDHH, Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, septiembre de 2016; visita oficial del Comisionado de la CIDH, José de Jesús Orozco Henriquez, Relator de país para Colombia, 22-23 de febrero de 2017; visita de la Fiscal de la Corte Penal Internacional, Fatou Bensouda, 10-13 de septiembre de 2017; visita del Asistente para DDHH del Secretario General de Naciones Unidas, Andrew Gilmore, 1-6 de octubre de 2017; y visita de la Representante Especial del Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas para la cuestión de los niños y los conflictos armados, Virginia Gamba, 19-22 de noviembre de 2017.

[2] Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura-FAO, Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial-ONUDI, Organización Panamericana de la Salud/Organización Mundial de la salud -OPS/OMS, Organización Internacional del Trabajo - OIT, Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura-UNESCO, Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH y SIDA - ONUSIDA, Organización Internacional para las Migraciones -OIM, Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los DDHH - OACNUDH, Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados - ACNUR, Programa Mundial de Alimentos -PMA, Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo -PNUD, Programa de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos - UNHABITAT, Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unida -UNFPA, Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia - UNICEF, Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres - ONUMUJERES, Oficina de las Naciones Unidas de Servicios para Proyectos - UNOPS, Programa de Voluntarios de Naciones Unidas -UNV, Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Coordinación de Asuntos Humanitarios -OCHA, Departamento de Seguridad - UNDSS, Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito -UNODC, Servicio de las Naciones Unidas contra Minas - UNMAS, Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe -CEPAL, Red Local del Pacto Global Colombia. Disponible en http://nacionesunidas.org.co/onu-en-colombia/directorio/#ops

[3] La OACNUDH tiene su sede principal en la capital del país (Bogotá D.C.), y cuenta con oficinas en diferentes partes del territorio.

[4] Acto Legislativo 1 del 4 de abril de 2017: "Por medio del cual se crea un título de disposiciones transitorias de la Constitución para la terminación del conflicto armado y la construcción de una paz estable y duradera y se dictan otras disposiciones".

[5] Decreto 589 del 5 de abril de 2017: "Por el cual se organiza la Unidad de Búsqueda de Personas dadas por desaparecidas en el contexto y en razón del conflicto armado".

[6] Decreto 587 del 5 de abril de 2017: "Por el cual se conforma el Comité de Escogencia para la selección de unos miembros del Sistema Integral de Verdad, Justicia, Reparación y No Repetición (SIVJRNR)". El Comité estaba integrado por un designado por la Sala Penal de la Corte Suprema de

Justicia: José Francisco Acuña Vizcaya, un designado por el Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas: Diego García Sayán, una designada por la Comisión Permanente del Sistema Universitario del Estado: Claudia Vaca, un designado por el Presidente del Tribunal Europeo de DDHH: Álvaro Gil Robles, un designado por la delegación en Colombia del Centro Internacional de Justicia Transicional (ICTJ): Juan Méndez.

[7] Decreto 588 del 5 de abril de 2017. "Por el cual se organiza la Comisión para el Esclarecimiento de la Verdad, la Convivencia y la no Repetición."

[8] Decreto-ley 902 de 2017 "Por el cual se adoptan medidas para facilitar la implementación de la Reforma Rural Integral contemplada en el Acuerdo de Paz en materia de tierras, específicamente el procedimiento para el acceso y formalización y el Fondo de Tierras."

[9] En 2013, fueron nombradas como negociadoras plenipotenciarias María Paulina Riveros, entonces Directora de DDHH del Ministerio del Interior y actual Vicefiscal General de la Nación y Nigeria Rentería, quien fungía como Consejera Presidencial para la Equidad de la Mujer. En respuesta a la renuncia de esta última, fue nombrada como negociadora plenipotenciaria, María Ángela Holguín, actual Canciller.

[10] Informe del Secretario General de la ONU (S/2016/361 del 20 de abril de 2016). Párrafo 11, en el aparte titulado: *La violencia sexual como amenaza para la paz y la seguridad internacionales: panorama general de los problemas nuevos y de los ya existentes*".

[11] http://www.accioncontraminas.gov.co/Prensa/PublishingImages/FULL%20Info_DH-02.jpg

[12] Capacidad operacional de desminado a partir de la acreditación de 11 organizaciones: Dos (2) organizaciones de la capacidad nacional (i. Brigada de Ingenieros de Desminado Humanitario N.1 – BRDEH y ii. Agrupación de Explosivos y Desminado de Infantería de Marina – AEDIM), y 9 OCDH acreditadas en diferentes vigencias: i. The HALO Trust (dic 2013), ii. Handicap International (dic 2015), iii. Ayuda Popular Noruega – APN (May 2016), iv. Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas – CCCM (jun 2016), v. Asociación Colombiana de Técnicos y Expertos en Explosivos e Investigadores de Incendios y NBQR – ATEXX (nov 2016), vi. Perigeo NGO (dic 2016), vii. DDG (mar 2017), viii. Humanicemos DH (Ago 2017), y, ix. Colombia sin Minas (Ago 2017).

[13] http://www.accioncontraminas.gov.co/Prensa/PublishingImages/FULL%20Info_Vic-01.jpg

[14] Decreto 600/2017.

[15] Circular Externa 004/2017.

[16] Circular No. 009/2017.

[17] El SISMAP es una plataforma de intercambio de información y documentación de la condición de víctima de las personas afectadas por MAP que incluye procesos de registro y actualización de caracterización de las víctimas, seguimiento a la ruta de atención y consulta en tiempo real.

[18] Creada mediante el Decreto 2027 de 2016. Tiene representación tanto del Gobierno como de la FARC.

[19] Agencia para la Reincorporación y la Normalización. La reintegración en Colombia. http://www.reintegracion.gov.co/es/la-reintegracion/Cifras/Hoja%20de%20Datos%20Diciembre%202017.pdf. Consultado el 1 de febrero de 2018.

[20] Comunicado Conjunto No. 62 de 17 de octubre de 2015, el Gobierno Nacional y las FARC acordaron poner en marcha como una de las primeras medidas inmediatas para la búsqueda, ubicación, identificación y entrega digna de restos de personas dadas por desaparecidas en el contexto y en razón del conflicto armado interno.

[21] En el marco del Comunicado 62 fueron intervenidos los cementerios de Villavicencio, Granada, Macarena, Vistahermosa (departamento del Meta); San José del Guaviare (departamento de Guaviare); Cimitarra y Puente Nacional (Santander); Bocas de Satinga (Nariño); La Plata (Huila); Yarumal (Antioquia) y Bojayá (Chocó).

[22] De acuerdo con el Carr Center for Human Rights Policy del Harvard Kennedy School, el Registro Único de Víctimas de Colombia es el más amplio existente en cuanto al número de víctimas incluidas, el porcentaje respecto a la población general y la diversidad de hechos incluidos.

[23] De estas víctimas, 726.784 han sido registradas por hechos ocurridos entre 2014-2017, lo que representa un 36.9% menos frente al periodo 2010 – 2013, en el cual se incluyeron 1.151.117 víctimas registradas por hechos ocurridos en este periodo; 1.760.277 víctimas por hechos ocurridos en el periodo 2006-2009; y 2.349.3318 víctimas registradas por hechos ocurridos entre el periodo 2002-2005. En el último año, se incluyeron 77.241 personas por hechos ocurridos entre enero 1 y diciembre 31 de 2017.

[24] Según el Registro Único de Víctimas, en 60.186 registros, al momento de la declaración, la persona no indicó su género.

[25] Planes integrales de reparación colectiva protocolizados: i). Pueblo Rrom; ii). Comunidad Negra de Guacoche; iii). Comunidad Indígena de Kitek Kiwe; iv. Comunidad indígena de los resguardos de Toribío, Tacueyó y San Francisco-proyecto Nasa; v. Resguardo Nasa La Gaitana; vi. Resguardo Embera Honduras; vii. Resguardo Pitayo; viii. Resguardo Cuti; ix. Resguardo Tanela; x. Resguardo Eyaquera; xi. Resguardo La Puria y xii. Resguardo Sabaleta.

[26] Entre los procesos de incidencia nacional es importante mencionar a la Red nacional de iniciativas por la paz y contra la guerra –REDEPAZ, Instituto Popular de Capacitación -IPC, Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos de Colombia ANUC, el grupo de Concejales y Diputados y el pueblo Rrom, y 7 en la fase de alistamiento y diagnóstico del daño tales como el Movimiento Sindical, Organismos de Acción Comunal OAC, Asociación de familiares de detenidos desaparecidos ASFADDES, el grupo de periodistas y el Partido Comunista.

[27] Sujetos de reparación colectiva constituidos por mujeres, ocho (8) organizaciones y un (1) grupo que congregan alrededor de cinco (5.000) mil mujeres, entre los cuales se puede mencionar a las organizaciones Narrar para Vivir, OFP, ANMUCIC y Afromupaz.

[28] Las medidas de satisfacción con los sujetos de reparación colectiva comprenden: conmemoraciones, homenajes, actos de reconocimiento de responsabilidad y solicitud de disculpas públicas, actos simbólicos de dignificación y fortalecimiento de prácticas tradicionales afectadas a causa del conflicto armado interno, entre otras.

[29] 112.406 personas entrevistadas entre diciembre de 2013 y marzo de 2014 en 157 municipios del país.

[30] Para su adopción se consideraron los insumos de encuentros realizados con el Comité Interinstitucional y los Comités Departamentales, Municipales y/o Distritales, con las organizaciones de la sociedad civil, las víctimas, las organizaciones de cooperación internacional y la academia.

[31] El Puesto de Mando Unificado (PMU) es un grupo interinstitucional de trabajo creado en febrero de 2017 cuyo objetivo es articular medidas de prevención, protección e investigación de hechos que atenten contra la vida e integridad personal de los y las defensoras de derechos humanos.

[32] Por directriz del Señor Presidente de la República Sr Juan Manuel Santos, y reconociendo el mandato y neutralidad de OACNUDH, así como la metodología implementada por este organismo, el Gobierno de Colombia ha tomado la cifra verificada por OACNUDH como la cifra referente de homicidios de defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos. Sin embargo, colabora con la Fiscalía en las investigaciones a los asesinatos reportados por diferentes fuentes provenientes de organizaciones sociales.

[33] La Comisión Interinstitucional para la Promoción y Protección de los DDHH de los Trabajadores, que tiene como objeto impulsar la protección de los trabajadores, especialmente en sus derechos a la vida, la libertad e integridad personal y la libertad sindical, así como recolectar información y estudiar el estado de los procesos por desapariciones forzadas, homicidios, torturas, amenazas y desplazamientos forzados de trabajadores para recomendar las medidas necesarias en aras de que estos hechos no sigan en la impunidad ni repitiéndose.

[34] La Comisión Especial de Tratamiento de Conflictos ante la OIT–CECOIT-, creada con el fin de resolver los casos relacionados con el derecho de libertad sindical a través de un acuerdo de voluntades entre las partes con intervención de los integrantes de la CECOIT y presidida por el mediador o facilitador nombrado por la Comisión Permanente de Políticas Salariales y Laborales.

[35] Casas de Justicia y Convivencia Ciudadana. Es un modelo que agrupa a entidades de orden nacional y local que prestan servicios de justicia en un determinado municipio o distrito. Con este programa se busca garantizar el acceso eficiente y oportuno de los ciudadanos a la administración de justicia, especialmente en aquellos lugares que registran altos índices de vulnerabilidad.

[36] Justicia en Equidad. Este programa ofrece acompañamiento técnico y operativo a aquellas organizaciones y gobiernos locales interesados en implementar la conciliación en equidad. Los líderes que concilian se preparan para ayudar a resolver los conflictos directamente en sus comunidades.

[37] Conciliación extrajudicial en derecho y arbitraje. Tiene como objetivo el fortalecimiento e institucionalización de la conciliación, el arbitraje y la amigable composición. El programa busca que la oferta de servicios, se brinde en condiciones de igualdad en su acceso y procedimientos, con el fin de resolver de manera oportuna, confiable y pacífica las diferencias a través de la conciliación, por medio de un tercero.

[38] Sistemas Locales de Justicia. Es una estrategia liderada por el Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho, que se fundamenta en el trabajo y la colaboración entre el Estado y la comunidad, para asegurar respuestas oportunas y efectivas a las necesidades de justicia en los territorios.

[39] La Unidad Móvil es una estrategia del Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho desarrollada en alianza con la Defensoría del Pueblo y la Unidad para las Víctimas. Esta busca llegar a lugares apartados de la geografía de Colombia mediante una infraestructura móvil que proporciona los medios y los instrumentos físicos, tecnológicos y humanos para dar a quienes han padecido el rigor de la guerra toda la información necesaria sobre sus derechos a la verdad, justicia y reparación, generando una atención digna y cordial así como una asesoría eficiente. En la Unidad Móvil, las víctimas realizan sus declaraciones ante el Ministerio Público, reciben asistencia legal y orientación psicojurídica por parte de la Defensoría del Pueblo, asesoría sobre las medidas de asistencia y reparación que son coordinadas por la Unidad de Víctimas y el Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho socializa la normatividad prevista para esta población.

[40] Durante este periodo se ha dado atención prioritaria a 3.074 personas con discapacidad, 11.987 adultos mayores de 64 años, 1.432 mujeres con niños en brazos, 608 mujeres embarazadas, y se ha

orientado en enfoque diferencial a 4.984 afrodescendientes, 3.520 personas de comunidades indígenas, 14 personas de la comunidad LGBTI, una persona Rom y 65 NNA.

[41] Estrategia Redconstruyendo liderada por el Ministerio de Justicia y desarrollada en conjunto con la Consejería Presidencial de DDHH, la Fiscalía General de la Nación, el Ministerio Público, la Unidad para las Víctimas, entre otras 10 entidades mas del Estado, con apoyo de la cooperación internacional y de la Fundación Panamericana para el Desarrollo-FUPAD.

[42] Mecanismo de Articulación Interinstitucional contra el Crimen Organizado –MAICO –. Esta es una herramienta que facilita el intercambio de información y la distribución estratégica de objetivos y responsabilidades entre las diferentes fiscalías y policías que investigan el crimen organizado. El MAICO es la instancia encargada, entre otras tareas, de definir los objetivos de criminalidad organizada en los que se focalizarán los esfuerzos de las dos entidades, distribuir estos objetivos estratégicos en fiscales y policías judiciales líderes y concentrar la información de todas las investigaciones adelantadas contra la criminalidad organizada.

[43] Fuerzas Articuladas contra el Crimen Organizado –FACON. Cada uno de estos equipos tiene la función de perseguir uno de los objetivos estratégicos definidos por el MAICO, autorizar las operaciones que las distintas dependencias realicen respecto del objetivo estratégico a su cargo y de garantizar el flujo de información entre las diferentes dependencias que tienen injerencia en la investigación de los mismos.

[44] 108 Clan del Golfo, 2 Puntilleros y 4 Pelusos.

[45] 14 de los Costeños, 12 de los Pachenca, 7 de las ODIN "La Terraza", "la Sierra" y "Catcedo", 3 de los Rastrojos, 1 de la Oficina de Cobro Boliqueso y 1 de la organización denominada la Empresa.

[46] El Programa de Alimentación Escolar (PAE), establecido mediante la Ley 1450 de 2011, es una estrategia conjunta, del Gobierno Nacional y las Entidades Territoriales Certificadas, que busca promover la permanencia de los niños y jóvenes en el sistema educativo.

[47] El Programa Becas para la Excelencia Docente consiste en otorgar créditos beca condonables en un 100% para cualificar el desempeño de los docentes y fortalecer académicamente a los establecimientos educativos a través del desarrollo de programas de maestría en universidades con acreditación de alta calidad del país. Estos programas son cursados por maestros de colegios de todo el país.

[48] El programa Ser Pilo Paga, consiste en una apuesta del Gobierno para fomentar el acceso y la excelencia en la educación superior, buscando que el alcance del mismo llegue a los mejores estudiantes del país (Conforme al resultado de las pruebas Saber 11°) y con menores recursos económicos (Según puntaje SISBEN), permitiendoles acceder a Instituciones de Educacion Superior acreditadas en Alta Calidad para cursar el programa de su preferencia, en las mismas condiciones de libre elección que tienen los estudiantes con mayores recursos económicos. Respecto a la cobertura de Ser Pilo Paga, la meta es llegar a 40.000 beneficiarios en 2018.

[49] Los estudiantes beneficiados pertenecen a los 32 departamentos y 993 municipios del país.

[50] Entidades Territoriales Certificadas en educación tales como Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Cauca, Guajira, Córdoba, Caqueta y Atlántico.

[51] El Sistema Nacional de Convivencia Escolar tiene como objetivos: Contribuir a la formación de ciudadanos activos que aporten a la construcción de una sociedad democrática, participativa, pluralista e intercultural; b. Articular acciones con el Estado para garantizar la protección integral de los niños, niñas y adolescentes en los espacios educativos; c. Fomentar mecanismos de prevención, protección, detección temprana y denuncia; d. Fomentar y fortalecer la educación en y para la paz; e. Contribuir a la prevención del embarazo en la adolescencia y a la reducción de enfermedades de transmisión sexual.

[52] El programa de Vivienda de Interés Social Rural - VISR, es una estrategia creada por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural, que tiene como objetivo facilitar el acceso a una solución de vivienda a los habitantes rurales de escasos recursos económicos, víctimas del desplazamiento y grupos étnicos, mediante el otorgamiento de un subsidio familiar para la construcción de vivienda nueva en sitio propio y/o el mejoramiento y saneamiento básico de la existente. El subsidio VISR es administrado y operado por el Banco Agrario de Colombia S.A en calidad de Entidad Otorgante.

[53] Los objetivos de la política de drogas en Colombia son: 1. Atender integralmente el consumo de sustancias psicoactivas desde los enfoques de salud pública, DDHH y desarrollo humano. 2. Incrementar las capacidades nacionales y territoriales para reducir las vulnerabilidades de las zonas afectadas por la problemática de las drogas ilícitas, mediante el mejoramiento de las condiciones sociales, económicas y de seguridad de los territorios y su población, y 3. Reducir el delito asociado al narcotráfico orientando los esfuerzos del Estado, prioritariamente hacia la lucha contra los eslabones intermedios y superiores de esta cadena, que son los principales beneficiarios de las utilidades del mercado de las drogas y los generadores de violencia, corrupción y vulnerabilidad social.